

- H. Ellioti, *Günth.*  
 H. pachycercus, *Fish.*  
 H. viperinus, *Schmidt.*  
 H. anomalus, *Schmidt.*  
 H. curtus, *Shaw.*  
 H. Hardwickii, *Gray.*  
 Enhydrina valakadyen, *Boie.*  
 Pelamis bicolor, *Schneid.*  
 Platurus scutatus, *Laur.*  
 P. Fischeri, *Jan.*

*Colubrine Snakes.*

- Hamadryas elaps, *Schl.* ..... *Tenasserim ; Pegu.*  
 Naja tripudians, \*var. without }  
 spectacles ..... } *Tenasserim ; Pegu.*  
 \*Elaps maculiceps, *Günth.*..... *Pegu.*  
 Bungarus fasciatus, *Schn.* ..... *Tenasserim ; Pegu.*  
 B. cæruleus, *Schn.* ..... *Andamans.*  
 \*B. flaviceps, *Rein.* ..... *Tenasserim.*

*Viperine Snakes.*

- Trimesurus carinatus, *Gray* ... *Pegu.*  
 T. gramineus, *Shaw*..... *Pegu.*  
 T. erythrurus, *Cantor*..... *Pegu (Martaban).*  
 \*T. porphyraceus, *Blyth* ..... *Andamans.*  
 Daboia elegans ..... *Pegu.*

Species marked with an asterisk in this Table do not range to Bengal or India.

Localities in italics are those from which specimens quoted in this Catalogue have come.

On *Ziphius sowerbiensis*. By W. ANDREWS, Esq., M.R.I.A.

[March 19th, 1868.]

MR. ANDREWS, M.R.I.A., of Dublin, exhibited drawings, of life-size, of the head of "*Ziphius sowerbiensis*," which were copied, and enlarged by correct measurements, from the original photographs taken of the animal, which was captured in Brandon Bay, coast of Kerry, on the 9th of March, 1864.

No specimen of this very rare Cetacean had been seen on the

shores of the British Isles since that which was cast ashore on the coast of Elgin in the year 1800, and which was the first instance of its occurrence on our coasts. Part of the skull and the jaws were sent by Mr. Brodie, with a sketch of the animal, to Mr. Jas. Sowerby, who gave an account of it at a meeting held at Sir Joseph Banks's in Soho Square.

From the singularity of its possessing only two teeth in the lower jaw, and from the form of the spiracle or blow-hole, it was considered to be a Cetacean altogether unknown, and then received the name of *Physeter bidens*, Sowerby.

Previously the skulls and jaws of a Dolphin were discovered in a fossil state in several places on the Continent, and were supposed by Cuvier to belong to a Cetacean that had no recent existence, but to be the remains of a past creation. From these remains, that eminent anatomist formed the genus *Ziphius*, and named several species from the peculiar forms of their snouts. Sowerby's specimen of the portion of the skull and jaws was afterwards deposited in the Museum at Oxford, and has been figured and described by Dr. J. E. Gray, in the valuable 'Catalogue of Cetaceans in the British Museum.'

De Blainville, on visiting England some years since, saw the figures of Sowerby's specimen, and at once recognized it as being identical with Cuvier's fossil genus *Ziphius*, and it was consequently named *Ziphius sowerbiensis*.

Four specimens of Dolphins have been taken, viz. at Havre, Calvados, Ostend, and at the mouth of the Seine, which were placed by continental authors under different generic and specific appellations. These were all females, and on strict examination have been proved to be only females of the "genus *Ziphius*."

Sowerby's was hitherto the only known male specimen taken, until the occurrence of that captured at Brandon Bay, which also proved to be a male. These two, therefore, are the only known male specimens that have been obtained in Europe. The skull of one is in the Museum at Oxford, and that of the other in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society.

---